(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2257.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 24.

SUNDRY petitions were read, and laid on the table.

The ſecretary for the department of war laid before the houſe ſundry reports on memorials and petitions from officers of the late army, which had been referred to him.

Honourable J. B. Aſhe, member from the ſtate of orth-Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his t this day.

The houſe receded from their amendment to the endment propoſed by the ſenate to the appropriation l, and concurred with the ſenate.

The amendment propoſed by the ſenate to the bill viding for the remiſſion of fines, forfeitures and pe-lties, in certain caſes, was read, and taken into con-eration.

This amendment provides, that judgment on for-tures incurred in particular caſes above a certain n, ſhould be ultimately referred to the ſecretary of treaſury, the ſecretary of ſtate, and the attorney-eral of the United States: With a proviſo grant-full relief in caſes of ſeizure in future not juſtly nded.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) ſtated ſome objections to this endment.

Mr. Livermore was alſo oppoſed to it, as changing principal of the bill altogether, and introducing an re new act, very different from that paſſed by the ſe.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that it was true the propoſi-of the ſenate materially altered the bill; ſtill he ght it a real amendment: it will lengthen the pro-; but it will eventually produce ſtrict juſtice, and more effectually to ſecure the revenue, and guard inſt impoſitions.

Mr. Goodhue objected to the propoſition, and ob-ved, that ſo far from affording any relief, as con-plated in the bill, we ſhould be juſt as well of with-any bill at all. He inſtanced the caſe of a perſon o ſhould happen to incur, unintentionally, a penal-in the ſtate of Georgia, he muſt ſend to the ſeat of ernment to obtain a deciſion on his caſe; meantime, n the periſhable nature of his cargo as may happen, property at all events is ſacrificed. He hoped the ndment would not be acceded to.

Mr. Jackſon was oppoſed to it on ſimilar principles, obſerved, that he ſhould prefer that the judge of diſtrict court ſhould be empowered to give a final rmination; he conſidered the judge as competent he officers of ſtate at the ſeat of government, and more reſponſible ſituation.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) ſpoke largely on the ſubject, and oppoſition to the amendment.

Mr. Gerry objected to the propoſition as unconſtitu-nal, as the appointing the heads of departments as ges in this caſe, is to all intents and purpoſes eſta-hing a board of commiſſioners with judiciary pow-; and is an indirect and not very delicate attack on power of the preſident and the ſenate of the United tes.

Mr. Sedgwick was oppoſed to the former part of the endment, but wiſhed that the latter part might be pted. He diſſented from Mr. Gerry by obſerving, he conceived there was propriety in referring mat-of this nature to officers already appointed.

Mr. Sherman propoſed a committee of conference.

Mr. Burke was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Lawrence entered into a general conſideration the ſubject of fines and forfeitures. Theſe, he ob-ved, were originally deſigned as guards to the ſafe effectual collection of the revenue; and in this w they ought to be as nearly inevitable as is any s conſiſtent with mercy to individuals, and juſtice he public at large. The contemplation of a miti-on of theſe fines and forfeitures ought to be ma-with a great deal of circumſpection—that ſuch iculties may be thrown in the way of getting rid of ſe forfeitures, as may prevent careleſs and incauti-violations of the law; he added many more obſer-ions; and concluded by ſaying, that he could wiſh laſt part of the propoſition ſhould be adopted, but h reſpect to the former, he had not ſo fully digeſted ſubject as to be able at the preſent time, to give his nion; he wiſhed therefore that the bill might lay the table for a few days.

Mr. Huntington ſaid, he had always been oppoſed the bill as abſurd and improper; for if a law is ne-ſary, in the preſent caſe to mitigate fines, &c. in-red for breaches of the revenue law, we ſhall act conſiſtently with ourſelves, if we do not paſs laws to ate puniſhments in other caſes. He believed no pa-llel can be produced in any country of laws ſimilar to the one propoſed; it is referring matters of judicial determination to a chancellorate unknown to the conſtitution. He wiſhed therefore that the bill might be ſuffered to lie on the table, never more to be taken up: if a committee of conference is appointed, he had no doubt this would be the iſſue of the buſineſs.

On the queſtion being taken, the amendment of the ſenate was diſagreed to.

A committee of conference was then appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Jackſon.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that a committee be appointed to conſider and report what proviſion ſhall be made for the ſupport of the officers of the ſupreme judicial court.

The motion was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Lee moved for leave to bring in a bill further to ſuſpend the operation of part of the collection and tunnage laws: The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the engroſſed bill making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, was recommitted to a ſelect committee.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *March* 25.

Sundry petitions were read.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, brought in the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1790, and the bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform rule of naturalization, enrolled, which had been examined by the committee, and found correct; the ſpeaker then ſigned the ſame.

A motion was then made that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the bill reſpecting the ſouth-weſtern frontiers. Some objection was made to the immediate adoption of the motion, as intereſting and important intelligence was daily expected from governor St. Clair.

The motion being put was carried in the affirmative, and the galleries were thereupon ſhut.

FRIDAY, *March* 26.

Mr. Livermore preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Portſmouth, (N. H.) reſpecting certain duties on tunnage; and alſo praying that the diſtrict court may be holden in that place only.

In committee of the whole houſe—Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates, was taken into conſideration.

Mr. Livermore objected to the bill, as an unconſtitutional interference on the part of congreſs with the powers of the reſpective ſtates. The conſtitution, ſaid he, has expreſsly reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates the power of making their own inſpection laws, and the power of executing them is inſeparably connected: Thoſe laws will doubtleſs be executed without an interference on our part.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved, that the object of the bill is to make it the duty of the collectors to attend to the execution of the ſtate inſpection laws, it having formerly been the duty of the ſtate collectors: Since the appointments were made by the United States, the officers did not conceive themſelves bound to pay particular attention to thoſe laws.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on the ſubject, and the great importance of ſuch laws, and their punctual execution were enlarged on.

The committee finally agreed to ſome amendments, which were adopted by the houſe; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill for accepting the ceſſion made by the ſtate of North-Carolina of certain lands therein deſcribed.

In the preamble to the bill, the words "the honourable," were prefixed to the names of the ſenators from North-Carolina.

Mr. Page moved that thoſe words ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved, that, however honourable the gentlemen might be, and he was ready to acknowledge they were truly ſo, yet, agreeable to the uſage of the houſe, he conceived there was an impropriety in giving any titles. He hoped never to ſee the time when a legiſlative ſanction ſhould be given to ſuch diſtinctions. If a permanent ariſtocracy was ever eſtabliſhed among us, it would be through this medium: Such titles have been productive of infinite miſchief in other countries. They are anti-republican, and as ſuch cannot be conferred with any propriety by this houſe.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that if the honourable gentleman was ready to acknowledge the ſenators from the ſtate of North-Carolina were truly honourable characters, he could ſee no miſchief or impropriety in ſaying ſo; it comports with the uſage of the ſeveral ſtates: but he conſidered it as a matter of trifling conſequence, and hoped the committee would not ſpend time in altercating the ſubject.

Mr. Page made ſome reply to Mr. Sedgwick, and the vote being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative by a great majority, and the words were ſtruck out.

A condition in the act of ceſſion, relative to the emancipation of ſlaves, that congreſs ſhould not (as in the act for the government of the Weſtern Territory) provide for their freedom, occaſioned ſome debate, an amendment was propoſed and debated, but not adopted.

The committee reported the bill with the above amendment only, which was agreed to by the houſe.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, informed the houſe that the appropriation and naturalization bills were preſented to the preſident of the United States, for his approbation, the 25th inſtant.

Adjourned to Monday.

The committee of the whole houſe, to whom was referred the report of the committee on the memorial of the people called quakers, and of the Pennſylvania and New-York ſocieties for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, agreed to the following, which was entered on the journals:—

That the migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, cannot be prohibited by congreſs prior to the year 1808.

That congreſs have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of ſlaves, or in the treatment of them, within any of the ſtates, it remaining with the ſeveral ſtates alone to provide any regulation therein which humanity and true policy may require.

That congreſs have authority to reſtrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African trade for the purpoſe of ſupplying foreigners with ſlaves, and of providing by proper regulations for their humane treatment, during the paſſage of ſlaves imported by the citizens into the ſaid ſtates admitting ſuch importation.

MONDAY, *March* 29.

Several bills and petitions were read.

The chairman from a committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, reported.

The houſe then agreed to the firſt, ſecond and third reſolutions, reported by the committee; but a debate took place on the fourth, viz. "for aſſuming the ſtate debts"—and Mr. Carroll moved to recommit the ſaid reſolution to a committee of the whole houſe; which motion was conteſted for a conſiderable time and at length carried in the affirmative, 29 appearing for the motion, and 27 againſt it.

The houſe then adjourned.

TUESDAY, *March* 30.

The bill for accepting the ceſſion of certain lands therein deſcribed, made by the ſtate of North-Carolina, having been amended by the houſe, as ſtated in our laſt, and returned to the ſenate—the amendment was concurred in by the ſenate, with an amendment—this additional amendment was to ſtrike out the names of the ſenators of North-Carolina from the preamble, and was agreed to by the houſe.

The order of the day being called for, the ſpeaker read the fifth reſolution of the report of the committee of the whole houſe, on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Gerry moved that all the propoſitions ſubſequent to that for aſſuming the ſtate debt ſhould be recommitted to a committee of the whole—He obſerved that theſe are ſo inſeparably connected with the foregoing, that thoſe who conſider the aſſumption as an object of importance, have aſſociated the ſubſequent propoſitions with it, and cannot conſiſtently vote for the latter, but in reference to the former.

This motion occaſioned debate.

It was oppoſed by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Stone, Mr. Seney, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Williamſon; and ſupported by Mr. Bland, Mr. Vining, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Burke and Mr. Wadſworth.

The motion being put, it paſſed in the affirmative—31 members voting in favour of it.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts being read, the debate on the ſubject was renewed, and continued until near three o'clock, when the committee roſe, without coming to a deciſion.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States by his ſecretary, informing the houſe, that the act for eſtabliſhing an uniform rule of naturalization, and the act making appropriations for the ſervices of government for the year 1790, have received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe they have paſſed the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts, with ſundry amendments, in which they requeſt the concurrence of the houſe.—

Adjourned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *March* 30.

LAST Sunday captain Hodge, in the ſloop Jerſey, arrived here from St. Thomas, by whom we have the following information, that on the ſecond of March, the inhabitants of Martinique roſe againſt the king's

guards, and ordered off all the troops, treated the officers very ill, tore their cockades from their hats, and put them into the common prison, they also fired upon the king's ships, and took possession of Port-Royal; he also informs that there was great disturbance in St. Martins, the governor was obliged to fly and the people were all in arms.

NEW-YORK, *March* 27.

On the 12th of February at seven in the evening a tremendous fire broke out at Point Petre, in Guadaloupe, and was not extinguished till midnight. There were 25 capital buildings consumed, besides a number of smaller ones; the whole loss estimated at six millions of livres. We are happy to add, that a number of vessels belonging to the United States were laying in the harbour, the masters and crews of which exerted themselves in the most signal manner on this distressing occasion, and the assistance they lent was esteemed so important as to entitle them to receive the thanks of the public, by a committee from the citizens of the town, as follows:

By a committee of the citizens of Point a Petre, to the Americans now amongst us:

Brave and generous friends and Allies.

THE unfortunate persons who have suffered by the late merciless fire in this town, feel themselves under the most lasting obligations to you, for your so generously exposing your own lives in endeavouring to save their effects and property from ruin.

Such as have escaped the rage of this devouring element, are no less indebted to you for their lives, your presence of mind, strength, and resolution, in arresting its fatal progress, lay claim to a lasting remembrance from every inhabitant of this place.

This unfortunate accident was not necessary to prove, that all mankind are brethren; much less, to convince the French of your sincere attachment to them.

It is the wish of the committee, that this address may, in the most public manner, testify their grateful acknowledgments for your services on this melancholy occasion; and that a copy of the address may so far merit your approbation, as to be sent to the minister of France, that it may be forwarded and presented to the representatives of the United States of America. And may a people so illustrious and so generous as the Americans, enjoy all the prosperity and happiness of which they are so highly deserving.

Done and concluded by the committee at Point a Petre, this 18th of February, 1790.

[Signed]

VIAN J. CADIOT LOMBARD REBIAN, BLONDET MACAGNOS.
DELORT. BUIDENT, IROUSEL, } Secretaries.

To the honourable the president and members of the committee of the town of Point a Petre, Grand Terre, Guadaloupe, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

WE, the masters, commanders and mariners, of the ships and other vessels belonging to the United States of America, now riding at anchor in this port, do acknowledge the receipt of your affectionate and polite address, for which, from this singular testimony of your allied friendship, we beg leave to return you our most hearty and sincere thanks.

The many eminent and often repeated services that we and our fellow-citizens of America received from your august nation, at a time when we were groaning under the tyranny and oppression of Britain, will ever leave a deep impression of gratitude and esteem upon our mind for the good people of France.

The encomiums you are pleased to bestow upon us, are in the highest degree flattering;—at the same time permit us to say that we performed no more than a duty we owed to ourselves upon the principles of humanity, philanthropy and good will to all mankind. We are sorry that the smallness of our number did not permit us to lend a more effectual aid in sooner terminating this destructive conflagration; but, if our efforts had only contributed to save a single individual from distress, we should consider those moments of dangerous exertion as the happiest of our whole lives.

Give us leave to add, gentlemen, that we shall ever have at heart the particular welfare, prosperity and happiness of the citizens of Point Petre, as well as of this respectable and flourishing colony in general. Long may you enjoy the happy fruits, and every advantage and benefit arising from an unrivalled commerce; a commerce which is at this moment the envy of your neighbours, as being under the protection and influence of that benign genius of liberty in whose cause your nation has so nobly and conspicuously distinguished itself. We shall conclude, gentlemen, with expressing our warmest wishes, that you may long be participators in the blessings of health, peace and prosperity; the patrons of honour and justice in your community; and that our mutual friendship may never again be interrupted, by our vessels being excluded from the commerce of this port. With the most ardent wishes for the welfare of yourselves and your families,

We remain, gentlemen,
With every acknowledgment of respect,
Your most obedient and
Most humble servants,
(Signed in behalf of the captains, &c.)
JOHN STEVENSON.

Point Petre, February 20, 1790.

COUNTERFEITS.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit dollars, a number having been lately detected in this city. The composition is mostly brass, washed with silver. There are two sorts in circulation.

One kind, dated 1782, on the head side, has a fault on the top of the 8, and the 2 is out of proportion; the nose of the head of Carolus III. is sharper than on a real dollar. On the piller side, the letters HISPAN. ET IND. REX M. 8. R. F. F. are very clumsily executed; as are likewise the words PLUS ULTRA, the letter A being quite out of order.

The other kind is dated 1787. The G in Gratia, on the head side, is very imperfect; the nose is too sharp, and the notching round the edge much larger than on a real dollar. In the word HISPAN. on the pillar side, the N is placed at a greater distance than the other letters.

They have a clear sound, but not exactly that of silver.

We are likewise informed, that a number of counterfeit pistoles have been passed in Virginia, and that three men have been taken up and committed to gaol on that account.

There has been lately established at Paris a society, called *The Friends of the Blacks*. Among the founders of this society are three dukes, one duchess, eight counts, seven marquisses, and two marchionesses. One of the latter is Madame de la Fayette, the wife of the marquis, whose own name is also enrolled as a member. The object of this society is, if possible, to prevent the African slave trade in future, which, if accomplished, it is expected that all actual slavery in the islands, &c. must in the course of one or two centuries cease of itself.

A late Connecticut paper mentions, that the additional duties of three livres eight sous tournois, on every quintal of cod fish and pickled fish imported into the French leeward islands, is taken off.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated March 11.

"Although the theatre is prohibited, we are not without other amusements, much better adapted to the general taste. Dancing on the wire and slack rope goes on gloriously, and it seems hardly worth a man's while to make much dependence upon his head, while the world so liberally encourages the performances of the heels. There is a *gentleman* here that has himself sewed up in a bag every few nights, and in that situation walks, dances, and plays tricks upon a wire on full swing. He is in a fair way of making his fortune, if he does not speedily break his neck by some accident."

Extract of another letter from Charleston, March 14.

"Yesterday came into this port twelve square-rigg'd vessels. It is said they have all come for grain, and it is expected both rice and Indian corn will take a rise."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 5.

The American sloop Washington, which has arrived at Nootka Sound, on our north-west coast, will soon depart for China; from thence she is to return to the United States, which will complete the voyage of this vessel round the terraqueous globe. The sloop Experiment went to China in 1785, from New-York. The ship Alliance, of Philadelphia, explored the southern passage round New Holland to China, 1787. —How easy a business does the circumnavigation of the world appear to the American mariners!

A gentleman from the banks of the west fork of Delaware, in the state of New-York, informs us, that great attention has been paid to maple sugar making, by the new settlers in Montgomery county, and that they are likely to send upwards of 100 casks of it this summer to the Philadelphia market.

We hear, that major-general du Portail is expected from France with a body of French settlers. This gentleman served with great reputation in the late war, and is a man of very estimable private character.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburgh, March 17.

"Friday passed through here, on his way to New-York, captain Alexander Thompson, from Muskingum, who informs us, that the Indians have committed depredations on the Ohio river—that they took several boats going to Kentucky, and killed the people—that the Shawanese and Cherokees had been particularly mischievous at the Three-Dolands, above Lime-Stone—that the Spanish governor had invited the Indians to remove to his territory; and informed them, that the American people were surveying their lands, and would take it from them, and kill them, as they did their Moravian brethren—that five runners from the Wiandots, with their half-king, and White-Eyes of the Delawares, arrived at the Muskingum, two days before his departure, informing of the savages being near that place, with design to attack it, as they were determined to leave their mark behind them, before they went off."

CHARLESTON, *March* 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, to a merchantile house in this city, dated March 3.

"I have been here for ten days, and unable to transact the least business, from the confusion that prevails. A very serious dispute arose the day I arrived here, between the citizens and soldiers; and the latter were obliged to leave town, and join the remainder of their regiment at Port-Royal, which is about 20 miles from this. The troops have been expected by the citizens, who are all armed and prepared to receive them. Not less than 600 of the inhabitants mount guard every night. A message arrived this day, with a paper signed by all the officers and soldiers, demanding an apology from the people for their conduct; which, if not immediately complied with, would bring them to this place. They were answered in a very spirited manner, and defiance sent them.—I am seriously of opinion that it will end disagreeably: but if they will only be quiet till to-morrow, I shall be clear of them, as I propose going to Guadaloupe. All the Americans here are friends to the citizens. We all wear the national cockade: I have put up a very flashy one."

ANNAPOLIS, April 15.

On Saturday last arrived here from London the ship Sally, captain Chapman, who spoke, on the 11th of March, in long. 30, 00, W. lat. 44, 11, N. the Three Brothers, captain Russel, from Boston, bound to London, out fourteen days; and, on the 15th of March, in long. 20, 00, W. lat. 30, 1, N. spoke the brig Frederick, from Inverness, bound to Glasgow, out eighteen days.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record, in any one of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, to support the constitution of the United States; which oath or affirmation such court shall administer, and the clerk of such court shall record such application, and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States. And the children of such person so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such naturalization, shall also be considered as citizens of the United States. And the children of citizens of the United States that may be born beyond sea, or out of the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens: provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: provided also, that no person heretofore proscribed by any state, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, except by an act of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved March the 26th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tunnage, the following sums, to wit: A sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars, and seventy-three cents, for defraying the expences of the civil list, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, in the statement annexed to his report made to the house of representatives on the ninth day of January last, including therein the contingencies of the several executive officers, which are hereby authorised and granted; and also, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and seventy-two cents, for defraying the expences of the department of war; and the farther sum of ninety-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and seventy-two cents, for paying the pensions which may become due to the invalids, as estimated in the statements accompanying the aforesaid report.

And be it further enacted, That all the expences arising from, and incident to, the sessions of congress, which may happen in the course of the aforesaid year, agreeably to laws heretofore passed, shall be defrayed out of the monies arising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tunnage.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be authorised to draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the contingent charges of government, to be paid out of the monies arising as aforesaid, from the duties on imports and tunnage, and that he cause a regular statement and account of such expenditures to be laid before congress at the end of the year.

And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, be appropriated out of the monies arising as aforesaid from the duties on imports and tunnage, for discharging the demands which exist against the United States, as specified by the secretary of the treasury in his report made to the house of representatives on the first of March instant, including therein a provision for building a light-house on Cape-Henry, in the state of Virginia, and for defraying the expences arising from the act entitled, "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers."

And be it further enacted, That out of the aforesaid appropriation of one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, the payment of the following sums, not heretofore provided for by law, and estimated in the aforesaid report of the secretary of the treasury of the first of March instant, is hereby authorised and intended to be made, to wit: For the expences of the late office of foreign affairs, six hundred and fifty dollars: To Roger Alden, for his services, including his office expences, and the allowance to his clerks, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars, and seventy cents: To the late commis-

ſioner for ſettling the accounts of the departments of the late quarter-maſter-general, and commiſſaries general of purchaſes and iſſues, for his own and clerk's ſervices, from the eighth of May to the firſt of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, one thouſand and ten dollars, and fifty-five cents: To the late commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the late marine, cloathing and hoſpital departments, for his own and clerk's ſervices, from the eighth of May to the third of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſix hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and twenty-ſix cents: To the late commiſſioner for adjuſting the accounts of the ſecret and commercial committees of congreſs, for his ſalary from the firſt of July to the third of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ſeventy-four dollars, and ſixteen cents: For defraying the extraordinary expences of the late preſident of congreſs, three hundred and eighteen dollars, and fifty-three cents: For paying ſalaries to the late loan-officers of the ſeveral ſtates, from the thirtieth day of June to the thirty-firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, including office-charges, ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-five dollars: For paying the intereſt due on the loans made by the ſecretary of the treaſury, two thouſand four hundred and fourteen dollars, and ſixty-nine cents.

And be it further enacted, That the ſum of one hundred and twenty dollars be paid out of the monies ariſing from the aforeſaid duties on imports and tunnage, to Jehoiakim M'Tokſin, in full compenſation for his ſervices as an interpreter and guide in the expedition commanded by major-general Sullivan, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine; and alſo the ſum of ninety-ſix dollars to James Mathers and Gifford Dalley each, for ſervices during the late receſs of congreſs.

And be it further enacted, That the preſident of the United States be authoriſed to empower the ſecretary of the treaſury, if he ſhall deem it neceſſary, to make ſuch loans as may be requiſite to carry into effect the foregoing appropriations, for the repayment of which the aforeſaid duties on imports and tunnage ſhall be and are hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.
Approved March the 26th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

On Wedneſday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent River, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Doctor Guſtavus Brown, *will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *by the ſubſcriber,*

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young country-born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchaſers upon giving bond with good ſecurity, and a generous diſcount for ready caſh.

GUST. BROWN.

Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790. 10 7 16

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER's ALLY MEADOWS, late the property of SAMUEL OMAN, ſeized and taken at the ſuit of Thomas, Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be ſold by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed for caſh only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

1

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called The Plains, and covers at forty ſhillings the ſeaſon, caſh, or four barrels of good ſound corn, to be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at the option of the owner of the horſe. OROONOKO is upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old Jumper out of a Lath mare; a deep bay, and riſing ſeven years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage elaſtic; ſpirit, ſtrength and activity, are ſo blended in him as to render him a moſt eligible horſe for the ſeaſon he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overſeer.

April 14, 1790. 1

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Saturday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at Mr. Stevens's, in the city of Annapolis, a POINTER-DOG of the following deſcription, viz. very tall and thin, in general white, ſpeckled with a few liver-coloured ſpots; he anſwers to the name of PONTO. Whoever takes up the ſaid dog, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS.

J. ADDISON.

2

April 7, 1790.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON, Annapolis; Benjamin Allen, Pig-point.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joſeph Byus (2), Lower-Marlborough; George Briſcoe, John Baden, ſon of Thomas, Nottingham; Alexander Brome, Calvert county.

John Callahan, John Craggs, Annapolis; Rachel Cheſter, Anne-Arundel county; David Chreaud (2), Patuxent; Thomas Carroll, care of capt. Grennal, Leonard-town.

Dawſon and Co. John Dalziell (2), Patrick D'Arcy, care of William Whetcroft, Annapolis; Frederick Dorſey, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Fleming, Annapolis; John Forbes (2), Benedict.

John Gwinn (2), Allen Guinn, Arch. Goolder, Annapolis; Henry Griffith, Anne-Arundel county; Redmond Grace, Patuxent.

Hon. Alexander Contee Hanſon, Samuel Harvey Howard (3), Joſeph Hancock, col. Hindman, John Howard, Annapolis; Samuel Harriſon, Herring-bay; Bennit Hutchins, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Johnſon, Thomas Johnſon, jun. Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Robert Key, Annapolis; Edmund Key, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Lane, Pig-point; George C. Learey, Prince-George; rev. Mr. Lewis, care of A. and W. Tunno, Charles county; Richard Ledger, Maryland.

John May, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, Anne-Arundel county; Andrew M'Whirter, Patuxent; Cornelius M'Clees, care of Jonathan Cotril, Rock-town; rev. Joſeph Meſſenger, Prince-George's county; Samuel Mead (2), Calvert county.

Alexander Ogg, Patuxent.

Raphael Peale, Thomas Price, Joſias Penington, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (7), John Randall (2), Philemon D. Ridgely, Edward Roper, Thomas Rutland, John Ray, care of Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; John Ratliff, Sinepuxent.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Stephen Sneden, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent Iron-works; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Catharine Scott, Charles county.

William Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Pig-point; Robert Teare, Nanſimond county, Virginia; Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, Nova-Scotia.

Nancy Urquhart, Anne-Arundel county.

William Wallace (2,) Annapolis; John Wayman, ſen. Anne-Arundel county; captain Malcolm Wilkie, of the ſnow Maria, Patowmack.

Robert Young (3,) Nottingham.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

N. B. All perſons ſending to the poſt-office for letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without.

1

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the ſubſcriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to ſettle with all thoſe to whom he is in anywiſe indebted, once more earneſtly calls upon all thoſe indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and diſcharge their reſpective balances immediately, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without reſpect of perſons.

3 DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

1 *Inquire as Above.*

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, and a generous public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a parcel of excellent well ſeaſoned timber, and that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has ſeveral new and ſecond hand carriages and ſulkeys on hand, which he will ſell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, March 25, 1790. 2 eop 8w

TAKEN up as STRAY by JONATHAN OGDON, living near Bean-town, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, about thirteen hands high, light tail and mane, blaze face, and cat hammed, paces naturally, has no brand, and appears to be ſix or ſeven years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

TO RAISE THE SUM OF

SIX HUNDRED POUNDS

TOWARDS FINISHING THE

NEW CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Sixteen Hundred Tickets, at Four Dollars each, are 6400 Dollars.

1	Prize of	400	Dollars, is	400	
1	ditto,	200		200	
1	ditto,	100		100	
2	ditto,	50		100	
4	ditto,	25		100	
10	ditto,	20		200	
50	ditto,	10		500	
533	ditto,	6		3198	
602	Prizes.			4798	
998	Blanks.			1602	Saved.
1600				6400	

The gentlemen who have conſented to act as managers of the above-mentioned lottery, are—Charles Wallace, John Muir, Thomas Harwood, Benjamin Harwood, John Callahan, Nicholas Harwood, John Davidſon, Major John Davidſon, James Brice, Nicholas Carroll, Frederick Green, William Campbell, James Mackubin, John Randall, George Mann, Frederick Grammar, James Williams, Gabriel Duvall, William Cooke and Joſeph Clark.

All prizes not demanded in ſix months after the drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the above purpoſe.

The following reſolves were entered into by the managers of the lottery on the 10th of April, 1790, viz.

RESOLVED, That the drawing of the Annapolis Church Lottery commence on the ſeventeenth day of May next, and that it continue from day to day till ſaid drawing be completed.

RESOLVED, That the money ariſing from ſaid lottery be expended in the finiſhing of the building, ſo as to render it uſeful to the citizens as ſpeedily as poſſible, and that no part of it be applied to the payment of arrearages heretofore incurred by the truſtees appointed to build and complete ſaid church.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS the above SCHEME is *peculiarly* addreſſed.

THEY have for a conſiderable period experienced, and frequently lamented, the want of a ſuitable place for the celebration of divine ſervice. It is true, that the condition of the times, for ſome years paſt, has been the cauſe of their remaining ſo long in this ſituation. But it is hoped, (and ſurely it cannot be an idle hope!) that the citizens of Annapolis will now, when it is in their power, exert themſelves to forward the ſcheme propoſed, and give ſuch aſſiſtance to the managers, as will enable them to effect an undertaking of the higheſt and moſt intereſting nature. The humiliating idea of depending *always* upon favour, and *often* upon accident, for a place and opportunity to return public thanks to the Great Author of our being, muſt affect a mind of the leaſt ſenſibility.

If it be poſſible to diſregard our own happineſs, ſtill the riſing generation call loudly upon us to exert our utmoſt endeavours on this occaſion. Their young minds ought, at an early period, to be impreſſed with a knowledge of, and a ſenſe of gratitude to, their Maker, and the ſolemnity of the place ever greatly contributes to fix and ſtrengthen the impreſſion. The influence of this impreſſion extends not only to the more important concern of futurity, but exerts itſelf in the welfare and peace of ſociety, and the happineſs of private life; ſo that, if we wiſh to make them uſeful abroad, and happy at home, this muſt be the foundation. Every other is ſandy, and temporary.

Merely to reſcue ſo noble an edifice from tumbling into ruin, would excite the charity of a liberal mind. But when it is conſidered that this edifice is intended for the firſt of all purpoſes, the worſhip of HIM who made, preſerves, and gives us all, gratitude puts in her claim, and makes that a religious obligation, which, in the firſt caſe, would only be an act of common generoſity.

Upon a view of the ſcheme, thoſe who adventure muſt obſerve, that they not only contribute to accompliſh the great purpoſe for which it is offered to the public, but that the chances are ſo calculated, as to give room for a probable hope (as far as matters of this kind will warrant it) of promoting their private intereſt. This is not mentioned as an inducement to the citizens to become adventurers, for views of another nature will aſſuredly influence *them*, to uſe every poſſible exertion to carry into effect a deſign, ſo intereſting to themſelves and their poſterity.

1

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of EZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them to the ſubſcriber, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment, to

REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

3

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for* Caſh, *on the premiſes, on Monday the 29th of this inſtant, the following* Tracts *of* Land, *adjoining each other, viz.*

Worthington's Range, containing 300 acres, and Dorſey's Addition, ſixty acres, late the property of Thomas Dorſey, of Henry.

And, on Tueſday *the day following, by virtue of a writ of* Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, the following* Tracts *of* Land, *viz.*

Part of Morehouſe Generoſity, containing 135 acres, and Dorſey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late the property of Baſil Ridgely; ſeized and taken to ſatisfy a debt due Worthington's executors, and ſold for Caſh only. 2

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good log dwelling houſe, an old kitchen and corn houſe, ſituated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a half miles of Cheſter-town and Waſhington college, and convenient to different houſes of worſhip, mills and markets; formerly the property of Iſaac Hacket, and where he now lives. The terms of payment are one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the remainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on annual intereſt from date. A reaſonable allowance will be made if the whole or any part ſhould be paid down. If the purchaſer ſhould think this plantation too ſmall, more land, of the ſame quality, adjoining the above, is offered for ſale. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790. 2

On Wedneſday the 21ſt of April next, if fair, and if not on the firſt fair day that may happen thereafter, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the houſe of Mr. George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND called ANTHONY'S PURCHASE, where Thomas Harwood, Eſquire, former ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county, now lives, ſaid to contain 325 acres. The ſame will be ſold for ſpecie, or ſpecie certificates of the ſtate of Maryland, to be paid at three annual payments, agreeably to the inſtalment law. Good ſecurity will be required from the purchaſer.

On the day following will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling houſe of the aforeſaid Thomas Harwood, if not ſold before at private ſale, ten valuable negroes, five head of black cattle, four work horſes, and a parcel of houſehold furniture; the ſame to be ſold for ſpecie certificates of the ſtate of Maryland, to be paid in hand at the time of purchaſe.

3X WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this ſtate, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the houſe of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of Thomas Rutland, deceaſed. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaſer.

6 W. GOLDSMITH, B. WHETCROFT, } Truſtees.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 12

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling houſe, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy graſs, and abundance more may be made with very ſmall expence. Alſo, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR'S QUARTER, and ſubject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Conſiderable credit will be given for a great part of the purchaſe money. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. Osborn Sprigg, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any perſon who may want to purchaſe.

2 JOS. SPRIGG.

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC SALE,

At Samuel Rawlings's, on twelve months credit for all ſums above five pounds, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, the ſale to begin on Monday the 26th of April, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, one young negro man about twenty years of age, ſome houſehold and kitchen furniture, a windſor carriage, and ſome plantation utenſils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are once more requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the ſale, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to G. R.

April 2, 1790. 2

The beautiful Horse

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is uſeleſs to inſert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be ſeen at his ſtable. ROEBUCK's ſtock is remarkable, both for the turf and ſaddle, I believe equal to any in the ſtate. Good paſturage is provided for mares that come a diſtance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſale of the property of Mr. JOHN BROOKE, taken in execution to ſatisfy a debt due Philip Richard Fendall, adminiſtrator de bonis non of Richard Lee, is poſtponed till Friday the 23d day of April next enſuing, at which time the property will certainly be ſold.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 28, 1790. 2X

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 3

ALL perſons indebted to Randall and Delozier, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts on or before the firſt day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 6 tf J. R.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general aſſembly of this ſtate to paſs an act to empower me to ſell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of Ely Elder, deceaſed, for the payment of ſaid Ely Elder's juſt debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Adminiſtratrix of Ely Elder.

March 8, 1790. 6

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tueſday in June next, for a commiſſion to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforeſaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790. 2

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

10 General Aſſembly.

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Veſſel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this ſquare of ground are ſix good dwelling houſes; one of the houſes is large, two ſtory high, well finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole houſe, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houſes are ſtrong good comfortable dwelling houſes. Each tenement is ſubject to one pound twelve ſhillings per annum. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indiſputable leaſe will be given to the purchaſer for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Edgar Howard, Eſquire, he reduces the aſſeſſment out of the ground rent. 5

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation where Mr. William Holton now lives, on Patuxent, on Monday the 28th of December, 1789, a light ſorrel HORSE, with a large ſtar in his forehead, a natural pacer, with three white hoofs, two hind ones, and one fore one, fourteen hands and an half high, nine years old this ſpring. Whoever has taken up the ſaid horſe, and will reſtore him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, by

SOLOMON JONES.

Britain's Bay, Saint-Mary's county, March 22, 1790. 3X

Was FOUND,

On the Subſcriber's Plantation, in January laſt, the following CATTLE, viz.

A BRINDLE COW, marked with a ſlit in each ear, apparently with calf; a pied COW, with a ſlit and hole in each ear; and a brindled HEIFER, ſeemingly two years old, without mark. Any perſon or perſons proving their property to the ſame, may have them by paying charges to

MARY VENABLES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790. 3X

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.